Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 10, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1792. [Whole No. 332.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the said Creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, June 25, 1792. (*3t)

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (epim & 1awam)

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (ep4w)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s*.)

By HAZARD and ADDOMS,

At the corner of Third & Chesnut Streets,

THE

HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A.M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1792.

THE Printers of Newspapers in the United States are desired to take Notice, That Mr. *Francis Bailey*, Mr. *Daniel Humphreys*, and Messrs. *Spotswood* and *Carey*, of this City, have ceased to print Newspapers, and of course can receive none from the other Printers free of Postage. The Printers of Newspapers are therefore desired to discontinue sending their Papers to those Gentlemen, unless they should become *Subscribers*, on the footing of other Citizens.

As divers Printers in other Places may have discontinued their printing of Newspapers, the Postmasters in those places are desired to give Notice thereof in the Newspapers in which they usually Advertise; that the Newspapers sent to such former Printers may be discontinued, and the Public Mails be relieved from useless Burthens.

T. PICKERING.

*** *Advertisements of one square, or less, will be published in this paper once for 50 Cents, and each subsequent insertion at 20 Cents.*

A CONSTITUTION
OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE OF *KENTUCKY*.

(CONTINUED.)

SEC. 29. EVERY resolution, order or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The supreme executive power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the Senate at the same time, at the same place, and in the same manner that they are herein directed to elect Senators, and the said electors shall make return of their proceedings in the choice of a Governor, to the Secretary for the time being.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the 1st day of June next ensuing his election.

SEC. 4. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this State at least two years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 5. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of a Governor.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 7. He shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militia except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers, whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law: and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 10. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and granting reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; in cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in whom the power of pardoning shall be vested.

SEC. 11. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 12. He shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SEC. 13. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper not exceeding four months.

SEC. 14. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 15. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 16. An Attorney General shall be appointed and commissioned during good behavior; he shall appear for the commonwealth in all criminal prosecutions, and in all civil cases, in which the commonwealth shall be interested, in any of the superior courts; shall give his opinion when called upon for that purpose, by either branch of the legislature, or by the executive, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

SEC. 17. A Secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the Governors continuance in office, if he shall so long behave himself well, he shall keep a fair register of, and attest all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined by law.

ARTICLE III.

SEC 1. In elections by the citizens, all free male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years, or the county in which they offer to vote, one year next before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector, but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall be stiled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish.

SEC. 2. The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior: but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. They shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have original and final jurisdiction in all cases respecting the titles to land under the present land laws of Virginia, including those which may be depending in the present Supreme Court for the district of Kentucky, at the time of establishing the said Supreme Court; and in all cases concerning contracts for land, prior to the establishing of those titles. And the said court shall have power to hear and determine the same in a summary way, and to direct the mode of bringing the same to a hearing, so as to enable them to do right and justice to the parties, with as little delay and at as small an expence as the nature of the business will allow; but the said court shall, in all such cases, oblige the parties to state the material parts of their complaint and defence in writing; and shall on the conclusion of every cause, state on the records, the whole merits of the case, the question arising therefrom, the opinions of the court thereupon, and a summary of the reasons in support of those opinions.

SEC. 4. And it shall be the duty of each Judge of the Supreme Court, present at the hearing of any such cause, and differing from a majority of the court, to deliver his opinion in writing, to be entered as aforesaid; and each judge shall deliver his opinion in open court. And the said court shall have power on the determination of any such case, to award the legal costs against either party, or to divide the same among the different parties, as them shall seem just and right. And the said court shall have full power to take such steps as they may judge proper, to perpetuate testimony in all cases concerning such titles. Provided that a jury shall always be impanneled for the finding of such facts as are not agreed by the parties; unless the parties or their attornies, shall wave their right of trial by jury, and refer the matter of fact to the decision of the court. Provided also, that the legislature may, whenever they may judge it expedient, pass an act or acts to regulate the mode of proceedings in such cases, or to take away entirely the original jurisdiction hereby given to the said court in such cases.

SEC. 5. In all other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make; and the Legislature may from time to time vest in the Supreme and Inferior Courts, or either of them, such powers both in law and equity, as they shall judge proper and necessary, for the due administration of justice.

SEC. 6. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in each county, they shall be commissioned during good behaviour, but may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the Legislature.

SEC. 7. The Judges shall by virtue of their office be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be, "The Commonwealth of KENTUCKY," all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICEE VI.

SEC. 1. Sheriffs and Coroners, shall at the times and places of elections of Representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county, qualified to vote for Representatives. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified: but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices, shall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

SEC. 3. The field and staff officers of the militia shall be appointed by the Governor except the battalion staff officers who shall be appointed by the field officers of each battalion respectively.

SEC. 4. The officers of companies shall be chosen by the persons enrolled in the list of each company, and the whole shall be commissioned during good behavior, and during their residence in the bounds of the battalion or company to which they shall be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office during good behavior; but no person shall be appointed clerk, only pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the judges of the court of Appeals, that he hath been examined by their clerk in their presence, and under their direction, and that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, by the court of appeals only, who shall be judges of the facts as well as of the law. Two thirds of the members present must concur in the sentence.

SEC. 6. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Kentucky, and be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SEC. 7. The State Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the joint ballot of both Houses.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. Members of the general assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will be faithful and true to the commonwealth of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute to the best of my abilities the office of accordding to law."

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. Treason against the commonwealth, shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage, shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties, all undue influence ther on from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practices.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriations of money for the support of an army, be made for a longer term than one year, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published annually.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall direct by law, in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the commonwealth.

Sec. 5. The manner of administering the oath or affirmation, shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent, and shall be esteemed by the legislature the most solemn appeal to God.

Sec. 6. All laws now in force in the state of Virginia, not inconsistent with this constitution, which are of a general nature, and not local to the eastern part of that state, shall be in force in this state, until they shall be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 7. The compact with the state of Virginia, subject to such alterations as may be made therein, agreeably to the mode prescribed by the said compact, shall be considered as a part of this constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying their owers, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state, from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description, shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state. That they shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a charge to the county in which they reside. They shall have full power to prevent slaves being brought into this state as merchandize. They shall have full power to prevent any slaves being brought into this state from a foreign country, and to prevent those from being brought into this state, who have been since the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine: or may hereafter be imported into any of the United States from a foreign country. And they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary, to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary cloathing and provision, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and in case of their neglect, or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of their owner or owners.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1. The place for the seat of government shall be fixed in the following manner.——The House of Representatives, shall, during their session, which shall be held in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, chuse by ballot, twenty-one persons, from whom the representation from Mercer and Fayette counties then present shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall be reduced to five, who, or any three of them concurring in opinion, shall have power to fix on the place for the seat of government, to receive grants from individuals therefor, and to make such conditions with the proprietor or proprietors of the land so pitched on by them, as to them shall seem right, and shall be agreed to by the said proprietor or proprietors; and lay off a town thereon in such manner as they shall judge most proper.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, March 16.

COUNT Rzewski, General of the Polish army, arrived here last night; and Count Potocki, grand master of the artillery of the republic, is hourly expected. These two generals, who are displeased with the new order of things in their own country, have been for some time at Jassy, with Count Besborodko. They afterwards went to Cherson on some commercial business, which has retarded their arrival in this capital a month. As to their political projects, circumstances are plainly against them; and if our court has not acknowledged the new constitution of Poland, the long time it has suffered to elapse, without reclaiming its guaranty of the constitution of 1775, seems a tacit resignation of a right otherwise very doubtful with regard to a free and independent foreign nation.

BELFAST, May 1.

We are informed that an association is forming in London for the purpose of forwarding a Reformation to the British Parliament in which some very eminent characters are taking a lead, and from whom much is expected.

DUBLIN, April 1.

In the course of the last week, at Ballinamore, the seat of Thomas Ormsby, Esq. four of his labourers were found dead, having been suffocated from the rarification of the air in the room where they slept: This melancholy consequence arose from a lighted turf having been left burning where there was no chimney for the egress of the heated air.

There were eight men in the room, all of whom were insensible: but from the skilful means which were administered, four of them were restored to life: The state of the others baffled every attempt of recovery which skill could suggest, or humanity employ; the organs of respiration had so long ceased to act, that no new impulse could be given.

The first act of liberality from a Protestant Government to Roman Catholics on the continent, was done by the late King of Prussia, who built a most elegant church, furnished it with an organ, and every suitable decoration for the use of such Catholics, strangers or subjects as were resident at Berlin. The compliment was soon returned by the three ecclesiastical electors of Mentz, Trieves, and Cologne, the Bishop of Hohenloe, Saltzburgh &c. So that Lutherans and Calvinists, are not only tolerated, but protected and caressed in all those States.

LONDON, May 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 30.

A debate, or rather conversation on the subject of a reform in the British representation took place in the House of Commons this day. Mr. Grey introduced the business; in the course of his observations he reminded Mr. Pitt of his former declarations on this point, and considered him as pledged to give a reform his support.

The example of a neighboring kingdom, whatever it may suggest to other gentlemen, only tended to confirm him in the opinion, that the defects of a constitution should always be reformed before they amounted to a cause for the constitution being subverted. He gave notice, that he should, at an early period of the ensuing session, submit a motion for a Parliamentary Reform, and hoped gentlemen would not, in the interval, omit turning their most serious thoughts to so interesting a subject.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged that his opinion was changed—at the time he mentioned a reform, the American war raged, Parliament and the people then appeared to be opposed, to restore union and harmony at that time, he proposed the measure; but such were the resources to be found in the constitution, that the situation of the country was now changed from indigence and distress, to affluence and comfort: The greatest possible good therefore which the allotment of man was capable of receiving, could amount to no more than that when he found himself happy, he should take measures to render that happiness as secure and durable as may be: He objected to the time and manner of bringing forward the business.

As to the time there were the most serious objections, when mischievous politicians were setting opinions afloat which must in their nature be subversive of all order and government—when the avowed partizans of this measure were persons who acknowledged themselves to be the enemies of monarchy—the asserters of our having no constitution whatever—the haters of aristocracy—the enemies of religion, and men who were inflexibly averse to all subordination and distinction of ranks whatever.

The manner of bringing it forward he also thought highly reprehensible; where members, withdrawing themselves from that duty and responsibility which their stations imposed upon them, sought seditious associations, deserted the regular Parliamentary line of conduct, and put their names in the public newspapers to resolutions framed in dangerous and irregular meetings.

Mr. Fox said he held the same opinion now with respect to a Parliamentary reform which he had constantly and uniformly maintained. He contended that there never was a time more proper for a reform than than the present, when we were profoundly at peace, and when the disorders of a neigbouring country gave us, however necessary to themselves, an awful example of the effects of anarchy and convulsion. He did not wish to be misunderstood on this point, for whatever may be the present distress of France—whether by applying to abstract principles, they had in the end produced no government (which was by no means his opinion) yet the ancient despotism was so detestable, that it ought certainly to be removed, whatever sacrifice it may occasion. France, however, furnished no subject for the imitation of this country. It was the great excellence and glory of our constitution, that it was always subject to reform, and susceptible of improvement, and in the advancements which reason and philosophy were making in the progress of human science, renovation and amendment must be applied with greater effect. In France, no repair was sufficient; the whole fabric must be destroyed. But of our constitution there is not a part which has not more than once been reformed.—The prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of both houses of the legislature, had undergone various modifications, as circumstances required them, from time to time.

Mr. Burke maintained, that there was not in this country any society or body of men who were openly associated for the avowed purpose of supporting the cause of despotism; but that there were societies for the support and promotion of anarchy, and the extinction of our present constitution, was known to every one, and even sanctioned by known and respectable names.—Here (being called upon to name) he mentioned, amongst others, Mr. Walker, of Manchester, who was forward in circulating Paine's book, containing the most gross as well as absurd libels on the constitution. Whether the man in question was an American or not he could not tell.—He appeared to him in the light of an amphibious kind of an animal, neither quite French, English, nor Irish, but running about with alertness to see what mischief may possibly be done in any. His plans had so far succeeded, that a confederacy was formed between the disaffected here and the Jacobin Club in France, that race of *Regicides* and Monsters, whom it was impossible to think of without horror. To shew the sort of men with which this confederacy was formed, he gave a curious description of the present National Assembly of France. Out of 700 men, 500 were attornies, and others low practitioners in the law. The greatest part of the remainder consisted of shop-boys, journeymen, and adventurers. He could point out 60 members who did not possess 200l. a year amongst them all; and in the whole congregation there were known to be only *six* men of property. If men of such habits, such education, and such character, were fit for the purpose of Legislation, let Englishmen imitate them, but let them view their comparative situation before they formed their opinions.

From the turbulent disposition of the times, he thought this an improper moment to agitate such questions. If the present question came in the shape of a direct proposition, he would for one oppose it; but coming as it did in an indefinite shape, which gave encouragement to the views of the boldest and most profligate adventurers, he could not let it pass without receiving from him the most serious disapprobation.

Mr. Fox recapitulated some arguments in which he had been misunderstood. With regard to Mr. Paine's writings, he again alledged that they were libels against the constitution.

Mr. Burke agreed with Mr. Fox, whom he termed his Hon. friend. The writings in question were libels, but not scandalous; for any man, provided he were amenable to the laws of the country, might declare his sentiments of the constitution.

Mr. Erskine praising the history of the constitution, said that as a lawyer, and as a man, he was bound to maintain its original principles. Addressing himself to Mr. Pitt, he affirmed, that the people of this country were not adequately represented in Parliament; and challenged him to vote a resolution to that effect. If the constitution had remained unimpaired, there would have been a speedy end to the American troubles. Has not Mr. Pitt receded from his former principles? He laid the foundation, they added only a brick or two to form a superstructure. When bad men conspire against the interests of the community, good men must associate. This was the chief reason for union which now attracted their attention. Am I to suppose (says he) that men will consent to lop off the rotten boroughs, when they have received them as an inheritance? Am I to suppose that certain gentlemen will relapse into the mass of people? Could Mr. Pitt state the particular services which all those that had been advanced to the peerage had performed? As they had all borough influence, it could not be expected that they would consent to relinquish their power.

After several other members had spoken pro and con, the subject subsided at that time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The advertisements inserted in our public prints give a kind of local history of the manners of the age, and, in some *trifling respects*, this differs from any which preceded it. A servant in the last age sometimes flattered his master; but a day or two since, a young man who wants a place, advertises that he *flatters himself he can shave*. Another (provided it is with a single gentleman) *has no objection* to travel for the summer, and would, *if required*, take care of *one* horse, besides that which he is to ride himself. Another having been used to families of fashion, *has no objection* to late hours; and a fourth, having been used to regularity, and being a *steady* man, would *prefer* a sober, orderly and good natured family to any other. One generous trader *embraces an early opportunity* to inform the public he sells *considerably* under prime cost; and another is ever alive to the most heart-felt gratitude for favors already received. One gentleman advertises for a gentleman of *an active mind*, as a partner in the tayloring business; and another for a partner in a very lucrative employment, who must have *insinuating manners* and an *easy address*, as his employment will lead him into *frequent intercourse* with ladies of the first fashion.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 14.

TO THE PRINTER.

About three years ago, an English farmer from Warwickshire, arrived in this town with a wife and nine or ten small children; by my advice (and Mr. Miller's, late printer) he went to live in the back settlements of this state, called Long Cane, in Ninety-Six district, from which place he wrote me the 10th of last month. The following is an extract from his letter.

"I know you used to be fond to hear of improvements made in the back woods. I have just now been able to treat my neighbors with a draught of good ale, brewed the beginning of last March, and, as I hope, I think it will keep most of the summer. I planted the barley and hops myself, and I also brewed the beer, and I know it to be the best I have drank in the state."

BOSTON, June 23.

Yesterday, in the Senate, the question, Shall the Union Bank bill pass to be engrossed? was determined in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 9.

MR. COX—the artist,

Of this town, was in Ireland, at the date of our last accounts from thence, April 6, and in high reputation, continually receiving applications for building Bridges, and performing other efforts of enterprize. He was then contemplating the construction of a dam for the Grand Canal Company; and had offers to engage in the building of two large Bridges, one 2000 and another 700 feet long—the timber to be the production of the American soil. The account published some time since, of his being engaged in levelling the monument in London, was not authentic—the above is.

The Cannon, for the use of the Artillery of this commonwealth, are now casting by Col. Revere, at his Foundry in this town.

DANBURY, June 25.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the attempt of Messl. Glover, Beers, and Tomlinson, to remove the Presbyterian meeting-house in New-town (as notified in a former number of this paper) succeeded so well, that in less than two hours after the operation commenced, the building, together with the steeple, was removed entire, eight rods from its foundation, without the least injury to the building, or hurt to any person employed in the underraking. So singular a movement highly gratified the curiosity of a numerous concourse of spectators. And the plan by which it was effected appeared so well contrived, that though more than an hundred men were employed in the operation, it was supposed by the best judges present, that fifty men would have effected it in the same space of time.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Captain Sills of the sloop Happy Couple, who arrived here yesterday from Edenton, brings the following account, "That on the 23d instant, nine Frenchmen landed on the beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out immediately for Washington; the one remaining, said that they belonged to a French Brig bound from Savannah to France, with 300 hogsheads of Tobacco—That on Sunday the 17th June they murdered the Captain and Mate, scuttled the brig on both sides, and left her with a woman on board, and that on Friday the 24th June, Capt. Sills, in lat. 35. 20 fell in with the above brig, & which had been just taken possession of by a British schooner, commanded by Capt. Elisha Jones, from Antigua bound to Edenton, who had put some hands on board, and directed her for Norfolk.—The brig had 5 feet water in the hold when boarded by Capt. Jones.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 27.

A trooper, in Capt. Stakes' company of dragoons, on the march last week from this place to Trenton, near Brunswick, being invaded by sleep, fell of his horse and broke his neck.

NEWARK, June 28.

On Monday the 25th inst. the Foundation Stone of the New Academy, to be erected in this town, by public subscription, was laid with Masonic rites and ceremonies, by desire of the Governors of the Academy.

A vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, and after the ceremony of laying the stone, attended Divine Worship in the New Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Uzal Ogden, rector of trinity church, delivered an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion, from Proverbs xvi. 16. "How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather than silver."

A handſome collection was made for the benefit of the Academy, and a Hymn adapted to the occaſion was ſung.

A proceſſion was then formed from the place of worſhip to the ſite of the Academy, where the corner ſtone was laid with Maſonic rites; after which the Maſter of St. John's Lodge addreſſed the Preſident and Governors of the Academy of Newark:—

To which the Rev. Mr. MACWHORTER replied:

Maſter & Gentlemen of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, in the State of New-Jerſey:

IT has devolved on me, by the abſence of Mr. Gouverneur, Preſident of the board of Governors of the Academy in Newark, to make ſome reply to your polite addreſs upon this important occaſion.

Gentlemen, our cordial thanks are preſented to you, for the generous and liberal part you have taken in the encouragement of an inſtitution deſigned to advance the intereſt of the riſing and future generations, the cauſe of ſcience, virtue, and our common country.

We rejoice with you that a public ſpirit, under the direction of reaſon and propriety, prevails in this town; and that honeſt induſtry and domeſtic economy exhibit their effects to the advantage of the community, and we hope, will to the felicity of poſterity.

May this Academy riſe and flouriſh, and the iſſues of it embalm the memories of its founders, and of the gentlemen of the ancient Maſonic order for many generations.

Allow gloomy events to darken the hiſtoric page; but, let every veſtige of the late unhappy and unnatural war be blotted from the noble minds of generous Americans, as this erection is to cover its laſt traces in this town.

May this edifice be an oblivion of martial animoſities, and the great altar of peace, unanimity and love among brothers,

The Governors of this Academy, honored by the truſt repoſed in them, will faithfully endeavor, under the auſpices of beneficent Heaven, to promote uſeful learning, and ſecure good morals in this inſtitution; and diffuſe far and wide the beams of that ſun of liberty, which has ariſen in this weſtern hemiſphere, and already begins to illumine eaſtern climes.

May fraternal affection reign in all breaſts, and every man be a brother to every man; and the Supreme God bleſs every ſociety, inſtituted for the felicity of mankind, and render you, gentlemen, the promoters of virtue, and literature; and may you long remain the glory of your country, and, at laſt, be admitted to an unchangeable reſidence in Manſions and Lodges, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Inſcription on the Foundation Stone.

By the bleſſing or God,
Under the auſpicious Government of
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
The moſt beloved Father of his Country,
Preſident of the United States of America,
(William Patterſon
Governor of New-Jerſey,)
The Governors of the Academy,
(Amidſt the acclamations
Of a concourſe of Free Maſons)
Laid the foundation Stone
Of this Building,
Dedicated to the Patrons of
Literature and Free Maſonry,
On the 25th day of June,
In the year of our Lord, 1792,
And of the Æra of Free Maſonry, 5792.

EDICT *of the* KING *of* DENMARK.

WE, Chriſtian VII, by the grace of God, king of Denmark and Norway, &c. &c. make known by theſe preſents, That conſidering the circumſtances which occur in the ſlave trade on the coaſt of Guinea, and in the tranſportation of the negroes from thence to our Weſt-India iſlands, and impreſſed with the idea, that it would be in every reſpect beneficial and profitable, if the importation of new negroes from the coaſt of Guinea could be avoided, and our Weſt India iſlands, in proceſs of time, cultivated by the negroes born and bred in the iſlands, accuſtomed from their youth to the manner of labour, the climate, and the diſpoſition of their maſters; we, in conſequence, have made ſerious enquiries how far, and when it might be poſſible to accompliſh the abolition of the ſaid trade. From the reſult of theſe enquiries, we are convinced that it is poſſible, and will be advantageous to our Weſt-India iſlands, to deſiſt from the further purchaſe of new negroes, when once the plantations are ſtocked with a ſufficient number for propagation, and the cultivation of their lands; when pecuniary aſſiſtance can be given to thoſe who want to purchaſe negroes for their eſtates; and if proper encouragement was to be given to marriage among the negroes, and due attention paid to their inſtruction and morals.

In order therefore, to withdraw our Weſt-India poſſeſſions from the ſtate of dependance under which they have heitherto been, and now are, with reſpect to the importation of negroes, and to make the importation of negroes unneceſſary in future, we declare our moſt gracious will on this ſubject, and order as follows:

1. From the commencement of the year 1803, we forbid any of our ſubjects to carry on the ſlave trade form the coaſt of Africa, or any other place, except in our Weſt-India iſlands; ſo that, after that period, no negro man or woman, either from that coaſt or other foreign places, will be allowed to be purchaſed by or for our ſubjects, or to be tranſported in our ſubjects ſhips, neither muſt they be brought to our Weſt-India iſlands for ſale; and every tranſaction contrary to this prohibition, ſhall, after that period, be deemed unlawful.

2. In the mean time, from the preſent, until the end of the year 1802, it is permitted to all foreign nations, without exception, and under all flags, to import negro men and women from the coaſt into our Weſt-India iſlands.

3. For every healthy and ſtout negro, man or woman, who, during that period, ſhall be thus imported into our Weſt-India iſlands, we permit the following quantities of raw ſugars to be exported from our iſlands to foreign places, either in our own or foreign ſhips, within a year after the importation of ſuch negroes, viz. For every full grown negro, man or woman, 2000lb. weight may be exported; and for every half grown negro half that quantity, or 1000lb. weight, without any difference with regard to ſex; but nothing is allowed for the importation of children.

4. The duty which is fixed by the ordinance of the 9th of April 1764, and 12th of May 1777 (which ordinances, in every reſpect that regards the ſlave trade, are hereby repealed), on the importation of ſlaves, we moſt graciouſly take off, with regard to the negro women, who may be hereafter imported; but, on the other hand, we impoſe a duty of one half per cent. more than what is already ſtipulated, on the ſugars which ſhall be exported to foreign places, for the purchaſe of ſuch negro men and women as are imported.

5. It is, moreover, our will, in order to eſtabliſh an exact proportion among the different ſexes, that from the beginning of 1795, and after, the negro women and girls who work in the field, and are not houſe negroes, ſhall pay no poll tax; but, on the contrary, from the above mentioned period, a double poll tax ſhall be exacted for every negro man.

6. From this preſent period we forbid, in the ſtrongeſt manner, all exportation of negro men or women from our Weſt-India iſlands, they alone being exempted from this prohibition who are expelled by law; or ſuch as our governor-general and council in the Weſt-Indies may, upon very extraordinary occaſions, think proper according to circumſtances, to permit to depart.

Wherefore, this, our royal will, being made known, we order all and every one to conform to it.

Given at our palace of Chriſtianſburgh, in our royal palace of reſidence, Copenhagen, the 16th of March, 1792, under our royal hand and ſeal.

C. R.

(Scheel.)

HAGERUP TRANT.
ROSENSTUND GOISCH.

Philadelphia, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE.

"HAIL! Independence, hail!"
On fate's propitious gale
Thy various bleſſings waft from pole to pole;
Till all the race of man
Adopt one general plan,
PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY to the WHOLE.

"Hail! Independence, hail!"
"*The Rights of Man*" prevail!
Before thy beams the powers of darkneſs fall,
Earth ſhall her myriads ſee,
All INDEPENDENT, FREE,
And TRUTH's reſplendent glories wrap the ball!

E

THIS DAY is the Anniverſary of that memorable event in the hiſtory of our country—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Sixteen years have elapſed ſince the United States took their rank in the ſcale of nations. Sixteen years experience have verified the predictions contained in the following extract of a letter, dated July 3, 1776, written by JOHN ADAMS, a principal agent in the great work, & now VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. (See Univerſal Muſeum, for May, 1792.)——

"The day is paſt. The ſecond day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the hiſtory of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated, by ſucceeding generations, as the great anniverſary feſtival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by ſolemn acts of devotion to almighty God. It ought to be ſolemnized with pomp, ſhows, games, ſports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for ever.—You will think me tranſported with enthuſiaſm—but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treaſure that it will coſt us, to maintain this declaration, and ſupport and defend theſe ſtates; yet, through all the gloom, I can ſee the rays of light and glory—I can ſee that the end is more than worth all the means; and that poſterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we ſhall not."

Truth like its divine origin, is immutable—Firſt principles ſhould reſt on this baſis—hence the propriety of a frequent recurrence thereto.

The univerſe has pronounced the Eulogy of the United States—their government has been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt propitious ſmiles of a benignant providence—their progreſs in fame and happineſs is without example—On this auſpicious day may they recognize the wiſdom, virtue and patriotiſm which addreſſed the firſt Congreſs in the following extract—and while the ſublime ſentiments paſs in review, may they be engraven as with the point of a diamond on the heart of every American.

Extract from the PRESIDENT's Speech to the firſt Legiſlature of the United States:——

"There is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed than that there exiſts in the economy and courſe of nature, an indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs; between duty and advantage—between genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity.—Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained. And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred Fire of Liberty; and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the American people."

This day, being the birth-day of our country, the ſame will be duly noticed by rejoicings and feſtivities ſimilar to thoſe which have heretofore celebrated the return of this auſpicious anniverſary.

The uniform volunteer companies, and the corps of artillery of the city will parade at the uſual time and place in honor of the day; and in the evening there will be a ſplendid exhibition of fire-works at Oeller's Hotel. Preparations for the entertainment of company are made at the gardens at Gray's Ferry, and at Harrowgate; at the latter a brilliant illumination, &c. in the evening.

May the day paſs in ſuch manner as that reflection may review the tranſactions with pleaſure.

Sunday at two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the thermometer ſtood at ninety-one degrees in the ſhade; there was at the ſame time a ſtrong breeze of wind from the north-weſt.

About half after three, heavy clouds began to riſe from the north and north-weſt, and immediately commenced a moſt tremendous hurricane, which laſted for near fifteen minutes, with aſtoniſhing violence.

One of the large windows of Chriſt Church was blown into the aiſle, which, though it was during the time of divine ſervice, did no injury to any of the congregation. Several houſes were unrooffed and many ſtacks of chimneys blown down.

The river exhibited a moſt awful ſcene—the veſſels in the harbor were toſſed to and fro in every direction, and many were overſet. A brig was driven on the bar and remains there aground; and a fine ſhip lying near Vine-ſtreet, was forced from her moorings and overſet—fortunately ſhe had no ballaſt; was driſted with the tide about a mile down the river, and then got aground: it is to be hoped ſhe will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Through the whole of this furious tempeſt, we have heard of no lives being loſt except a boy, who was drowned by the overſetting of one of the boats.

We further learn, that a boat from this city to the Jerſey ſhore was overſet within fifty rods of Samuel Cooper's wharf. There were in the boat Capt. Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four ſmall children, a young woman, and Mr. Betis, in all nine perſons, none of whom could ſwim except Capt. Scott.

The Captain, by the moſt aſtoniſhing and praiſe-worthy exertions, was able, providentially, to ſave them all. He ſwam aſhore with one child hanging round his neck, and one on each arm; and he returned to the boat amidſt the boiſterous waves, raging in a furious and frightful manner, and brought the others, who had with much difficulty held by the boat, ſafe to land.

For the honor of Captain Scott, an old and valiant ſoldier, a ſon of Maſſachuſetts, this circumſtance ſhould be handed down to poſterity.

[*Ind. Gaz.*]

On the 27th ult. Capt. Stakes' troop of light dragoons, conſiſting of eighty non-commiſſioned officers and privates, marched from Reading for Pittſburg.

The following Speech of M. Dumourier, the French Miniſter of War, was delivered at the Jacobin Club, juſt after his appointment.

Brothers and Friends,

ALL my time and attention will hence forward be devoted to fulfil the will of the nation, and the object of the choice of a conſtitutional king. I ſhall carry on foreign negociations with a vigor that becomes a free nation; and they ſhall ſhortly produce a laſting peace, or a deciſive war. If the latter is the iſſue, I ſhall lay down my pen, join the army to triumph or die free with my brothers.

Brothers,

The weight of the duty I have undertaken is immenſe; aſſiſt me with your advice. Communicate to me here, and through the channel of the public prints, truths, even ſevere truths; but do not readily credit thoſe who ſhall attempt to miſrepreſent my intentions.

The French language is remarkably fertile in ſongs of all kinds upon every ſubject. The revolution has not yet operated ſo far in changing the character of the nation as to deſtroy their pre-eminence as a ſinging nation. Their Conſtitution has lately been *forgiſted*, and that not in ridicule, but in good earneſt, by a perſon of reſpectable talents and principles.

A paragraph in a French paper of the laſt of March, mentions, as an article of intelligence from Marſeilles, that the refractory prieſts have been arreſted and ſhipped for Italy.

The gentlemen intereſted in the NATIONAL BRANCH BANK, in the diſcuſſion on the ſubject of the *Union Bank* Act, have acted with a liberality and candor, that muſt add dignity and importance to their inſtitution; and muſt effect a reciprocity of mutual good offices, the benefits of which the community at large will eminently experience. *Boſton Columbian Centinel.*

There are now *Two Governors* in *New-York*, ſay the writers in the papers of that State—Mr. JAY, Governor by *The People*, and Mr. CLINTON, Governor by *The Law*.

A writer in the American Mercury, ſays—"A number of people have for ſome months paſt been diging, at Wethersfield Rocky-Hill, for hidden treaſure—Some of them have never ſeen the *Devil*; others, while diging, have ſeen what frightened them prodigiouſly; but none of them have ſeen the *money*. To prevent any further fruitleſs reſearches, we can, from good authority, inform them that Mr. *Devil* has removed his *Strong Box* to Pennſylvania." To corroborate which, he introduces the extract of a letter from Lancaſter, which has been publiſhed in the daily papers of this city, which informs that a farmer in that county lately ploughed up a cheſt which contained nearly half a buſhel of gold!

The time may arrive, ſays Mr. Necker, when fatigued of that ambition which agitates governments, and of the continual rotation of the ſame anxieties and the ſame plans, they may turn their views to the great principles of humanity; and if the preſent generation is to be the witneſs of this happy revolution, they may at leaſt be allowed to be unanimous in offering up their vows for the perfection of the ſocial virtues, and for the progreſs of public beneficial inſtitutions.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Education is the diſcipline of human nature; without which mankind, "born like the wild aſſes colt," encreaſe in years and ſtrength, to little better purpoſe than to be ſcourges to each other.

Providence, with exiſtence, gives us the means to improve that exiſtence for all the purpoſes of mental, ſocial and political happineſs;—but if, like "the field of the ſluggard," theſe means are abandoned to the mere impulſe of natural exertion, it is in vain to expect thoſe delicious fruits which depend on the labour of cultivation.

The bleſſing of liberty was never a cheap purchaſe in the firſt inſtance—but to perpetuate the invaluable poſſeſſion, with improvements, and to hand it down through a ſucceſſion of ages unimpaired, requires not only a frequent recurrence to firſt principles, but alſo the continual vigilance of an enlightened ſeries of patriots—and frequent ſacrifices of private advantages on the altar of the public good. This cannot be provided for in any other way, than by making ample and cheap proviſion for the education of the great body of the people.

The tranquility of a deſpotic government depends on the ignorance of the general maſs of the people, and the monopoly of learning in the hands of a few—The peace of a free republic depends on an univerſal diffuſion of knowledge.

Many perſons ſeem to ſuppoſe that thoſe who agree with them in political opinions, have made a monopoly of patriotiſm—hence the intolerant ſelf-ſufficient ſentiments of many modern political writers—While they ſet up their own dogmas as the infallible creed of political orthodoxy, they condemn all who differ from them as fools or knaves. One would be led to ſuppoſe from theſe writers, that mankind have groped in Egyptian darkneſs from the creation to the preſent time, without one gleam of light to chear the gloomy paſſage of exiſtence.

It is to be acknowledged that the preſent is an age of improvement in many eſſential objects of human concern—But while we ſtudy the volume of human nature, let us not paſs over the chapter of EXPERIENCE; for what has been, is, and will be again.—Virtue alone is the only foundation of confidence, that will not fail us.

Married, at Savannah, Capt. DANIEL M'LANE, to Miſs SUSANNAH HUTCHINS.

At ſame place, Mr. WILLIAM VANDERLOCHT, to Miſs BETSEY BROWN.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Munton,	*Parker,*	*St. Vincents*
Diſpatch,	*Fitzpatrick,*	*Jamaica*
Anna,	*Churchill,*	*Barbadoes*
Scho'r Barbara,	*Queymalino,*	*Porto Rico*
Nancy,	*Wood,*	*Virginia*
Nancy,	*Wallace,*	*ditto.*
Two Siſters,	*Norton,*	*North-Carolina*
Newport,	*Gurlen,*	*ditto.*
Dolphin,	*Mitchell,*	*ditto.*
Willirm,	*Kenns,*	*ditto.*
Sloop Jaſon,	*Beck,*	*Turks-Iſland*
Poly,	*Collings,*	*Georgia*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/4
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	64	per cent. prem.

BANK of the UNITED STATES,

July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th inſtant, to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the inſtitution to the firſt inſtant, viz.

For each ſhare compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty ſeven Cents.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-ſhare, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE CELL OF SOLITUDE.

DIM as the fleeting viſions of the night,
A dark tower tott'ring cloſ'd th' extended view;
While round its ſpires, illum'd with feeble light,
The flitting bat, and boding raven flew.

Rent was the hanging arch—the domes o'erthrown;
Nor tread was heard along the diſtant pile,
Save when the troubled ghoſt with hollow moan,
Strode ſlowly o'er the long reſounding iſle.

One only cell withſtood the waſte of time,
'Twas where a turret rear'd its moſs clad brow;
Gloomy it ſtood in falling pomp ſublime,
And ſhow'd the mould'ring wrecks around below.

Here on her hand her drooping head reclin'd;
Wrapt in ſweet muſing ſat the lonely power;
Penſive ſhe ſat and heard the howling wind
Die, faintly murm'ring round her ivy'd bower.

In graceful ringlets fell her amber hair!
Black as the raven's plumes her mantle flow'd;
No cupids round her fan'd the ſullen air;
No feſtive echo cheer'd her lone abode.

But the wild harp that to the blaſt complains,
Sooth'd with melodious plaint her raptur'd ear;
Deep, ſolemn, awful roll'd the varying ſtrains,
Such ſtrains the ſeraphims with tranſport hear.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IT is ſaid to be in agitation, immediately on the arrival of official accounts of open hoſtilities between the Patriots of France, and their Enemies, to ſet on foot a plan for raiſing a body of American Volunteers, to embark as ſoon as poſſible for France. The idea was not ſuggeſted from a doubt that the French Freemen are not able to cope with their ſlaviſh enemies—or that they wanted any thing to ſtimulate them to glorious conqueſt; but merely to evince the gratitude of Americans—and once more to mingle their blood with thoſe of their allies, in defence of the rights of human nature. Should the idea be carried into effect, there is not a doubt that the government of the United States, and the individual ſtates, will make ample proviſion for the ſupport and tranſportation of theſe Patriot Volunteers. The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, now in ſeſſion, would do themſelves immortal honor, by being the firſt to provide, on their part, in caſe the project ſucceeded, for thoſe who would go from this ſtate. To this ſubject their attention is requeſted, by

June 1792. AN AMERICAN.

Extract from the addreſs of M. Maranthon, at the civic Feſtival in Bourdeaux, in December laſt.

Apoſtrophe to STANISLAUS *King of Poland.*

"CITIZENS; the Lithuanian Eagle now attracts your regard. From the banks of the *Viſtula* to the *Boriſthenes*, it bears towards immortality, the name of *Staniſlaus*.—*Staniſlaus*, who kindled by the torch of philoſophy, enflamed by the generoſity of his nature, guided by experience and perhaps by the ſolemn example which this ſcene exhibited, delivered a great People from the yoke of the nobles of his Empire. May the benign genius of this monarch prepare for his nation and for himſelf, a new ſource of glory; by ſweeping from his ſtates the remains of feudal tyranny. Pardon, O! *Staniſlaus*, if we point out this great benefit to thy noble ſoul.—Pardon if we do not render to thy labours that plenitude of praiſe, which thy generoſity has doubtleſs a right to demand. But the friends of liberty are aukward in flattering Kings: And while they cannot refuſe to thy virtues the tribute of their eſteem—a ſalutary diſtruſt permits them not to laviſh on it too much praiſe."

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.—Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,

A SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artifi ial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

The price to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-ſubſcribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſetts, ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

This work ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers Bookſellers in the United States of America.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (tawgm)

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.

SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING

USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was paſſed the following Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third ſection of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond, third or fourth payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, for the ſpace of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the ſaid payments, that is to ſay, the ſecond payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares, of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid directors and their ſucceſſors for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

And whereas circumſtances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the ſecond inſtalment on the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, that if the ſaid ſecond payment ſhall be made in manner following, that is to ſay, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of Auguſt next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful intereſt computed thereon from the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid penalty mentioned in the ſaid ſection, ſhall not be exacted, any thing in the ſaid ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Penny-weights---according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.